

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name HARTWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHother names/site number Yellow Chapel Church 89-82

2. Location

street & number intersection of VA Routes 705 and 612☐ not for publicationcity, town Hartwood☐ vicinitystate Virginiacode VAcounty Staffordcode 179zip code 22405

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

☐ private☐ public-local☐ public-State☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

☒ building(s)☐ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

10

buildings

10

sites

00

structures

00

objects

20

Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

DIRECTOR, VA Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

GREEK REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

Wood trim

roof Metal: tin

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

On Virginia Route 705, the former main road to the west in southern Stafford County, about eight miles from the eighteenth-century port of Falmouth, Hartwood Presbyterian Church stands close to the road, near the Y intersection formed with Virginia Route 612. The two roads skirt a modest rise to the northwest where this church and its predecessor have been landmarks since the 1760s. The simple Greek Revival rectangle of the present church, dating from 1857-1859, is slightly off-center at the front of the church's 1 3/4-acre parcel, which almost certainly includes the site of a Brunswick Parish chapel of ease called Hartwood Chapel (later, Yellow Chapel), which existed by at least 1767. This structure has disappeared, and was probably demolished around the time the present church was built. A shallow depression about sixty feet west of the present church is probably the site of the earlier structure. Within the 1 3/4 acres is the graveyard which has served the two structures in sequence since the 1760s.¹

ANALYSIS²

Hartwood Presbyterian Church is an extremely interesting example of the use of a Greek Revival vernacular rendered in brick.

The most elaborate example of the Greek Revival style in churches in the region is the Presbyterian Church in Fredericksburg, with some ornament copied from that of Pavilion VI of the University of Virginia. At a less-elaborated level is Waller's Baptist Church in Spotsylvania County, with its fully wood-trimmed columns and pediment. Hartwood Presbyterian Church is less elaborate yet, and represents the step between Waller's Baptist Church and the architecturally inarticulate other small brick churches of this period in the Fredericksburg area, among them Salem Church, Massaponax Church, and Old Hebron Church.

As is typical with the Greek Revival forms, Hartwood Presbyterian Church has a low-pitched gable roof facing the front. Brick pilasters mark the bays, which are punctuated by long windows on the sides. All major wooden trim dates from 1866 or shortly thereafter, "every thing that was combustible" having been

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1857-1868

Significant Dates

1866

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

Hartwood Presbyterian Church is significant as an example of brick vernacular Greek Revival architecture in Stafford County, Virginia, as well as in the Fredericksburg-Stafford-Spotsylvania region. It and its predecessor Anglican/Presbyterian building, the Hartwood Chapel or Yellow Chapel, were physical landmarks on the Marsh Road--the Warrenton Road, now Route 705--from at least 1767 until the bypass Route 17 was built in the late 1940s. Route 705 recently has been named Hartwood Church Road, a reminder of the continuing landmark status of the church. A landmark in religious history too, Hartwood Presbyterian Church was the only Presbyterian church in Stafford County from about 1807 until 1983. Used periodically by both sides in the Civil War, Hartwood Presbyterian Church was the site of Wade Hampton's November 1862 capture of 137 men of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. The importance of the church in the life of the community is suggested by the many subscribers who in 1866 pledged from one dollar to ten dollars each to restore the church, and by the care expended on it by its members from its restoration to the present.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Hartwood Presbyterian Church, which includes the site of the Hartwood Chapel or Yellow Chapel of about 1767 and the graveyard, is significant as part of the religious history of the established church of the eighteenth century, of the transition following disestablishment, and of the developing Presbyterian church of the nineteenth century.

A chapel-of-ease of Brunswick Parish, called Hartwood Chapel, existed at the site by at least 1767, when it was cited as a landmark in orders for repairing the road that ran by it.¹ The half acre containing the chapel was sold to the parish in 1771 by Arthur Morson for five shillings "current money of the colony of Virginia," subject to an annual payment of "one peper corn, on St.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Original Records

East Hanover [Virginia] Presbytery Minutes. Library, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

Hartwood Presbyterian Church. Original Records of Hartwood Church. Library, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

Hartwood Presbyterian Church. Untitled manuscript, June 5, 1866, description of damage and list of those pledging contributions for rebuilding. In the possession of Dr. H. Stewart Jones, Clerk of Session of Hartwood Presbyterian Church, Hartwood, Virginia.

☒ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository:

VA DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
221 Governor Street, Richmond VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.768

UTM References

A 18 275810 4253310
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Hartwood Presbyterian Church and churchyard occupy a slightly irregular parcel fronting 315.75' along the approximately east-west line of VA Route 705, running back on the west side 243.35' along woods of the next tract, and running back on the east side 228.22' along open fields; both the west and east lines being approximately north-south, but diverging sufficiently that the north line, 307.20' along woods, is eight feet shorter than the line along the road.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all the land associated with both the eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century church buildings: the half acre given by Arthur Morson in 1771 and the "one acre more or less" given by William, Sarah and Rebekah Irvine in 1872. It includes all the land owned by the Trustees of Hartwood Church at the date of nomination, and it includes both church and graveyard.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John N. Pearce, Assistant Director, Center for Historic Preservation, and others
organization Mary Washington College date 28 February 1989
street & number N/A telephone 703 899-4334
city or town Fredericksburg state VA zip code 22401-5358

[X] See continuation sheet

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burned during the Civil War.⁹ A 1950 addition to the rear, though clearly discernible as an addition, echoes the character of the original building, as does a further addition of 1960.

Below the brick gable and the single-brick-high stringcourse at the level of the side eaves, the front elevation is divided into five bays by six equally spaced brick pilasters. The five resultant panels are flush with the brick gable above, and both are laid in American common bond with headers every sixth course. The pilasters, laid in stretcher bond without closers, suggest the Doric order, with a simple capital consisting of two courses of brick between stringcourses; the capitals appear to support the main stringcourse. The central bay has a simple 6/6 double-hung window at the level of the interior loft; the bays on either side of the central one have double entry doors above simple stone steps. The paired doors have raised panels with applied cyma reversa moldings.

The east elevation still exhibits the five original pilasters dividing the brick walls into four bays; the rear quarter of the west elevation, though still extant, is covered by part of the addition of 1960. Unlike the front elevation, the bays of the sides are not of equal size; the south bay is smaller by approximately fifty percent than the three bays along the rest of the original building. Although the American common bond is the same, and the walls appear to be essentially intact as built in 1857-1859, the architectural character is even simpler than that of the front, with, for instance, no articulation of capitals in the pilasters. Each of the three large panels on the sides has a window opening 12'6" x 5', with a simple wood lintel and block sill.

Although the upper parts of the original sash were plastered over inside the church in 1960 as an energy conservation measure, this alteration is not seen at all from the exterior, as the upper section of the exterior blinds (probably about 1866) are kept closed, hanging on their original self-closing hardware. As the complete original windows (jambs, sash, and glazing) are intact behind the shutters, this alteration would be rather easy to reverse, to a complete restoration of the full windows, at some future date.

On the east elevation, in the southernmost panel (that adjacent to the front elevation) is the original doorway (closed inside by later changes) that led to the stairs to the balcony, which was traditionally noted as the slave gallery. The doorway is similar to those on the front although the raised panel door lacks added panel moldings and the doorsill lacks a stone step; the wooden threshold is supported by a brick rowlock course.

The only other masonry openings are for small cast-iron ventilator grates into the crawlspace below the church.

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The cornice is a simple box, casing the rafter ends and supported by a small cyma reversa molding at the junction with the sidewall masonry. The standing-seam metal roof, installed in the winter of 1988-1989, is virtually identical to the prior roof, which was old but not original; the roofs on the additions also match the old roof. The small bell tower on the front gable was added in the 1950s to house a bell salvaged from a local church long out of use.

Inside the church, an early tin ceiling (probably about 1900) is intact, including cove molding around a pair of stove flues near the center of each side wall. In the rear ceiling, near the gallery, are two chandelier hooks that supported two kerosene lamp chandeliers. Partial shafts of the chandeliers had been stored in the space between the ceiling and the roof; in 1988 they were brought down for cleaning and preservation.⁴ (Also inside the space between ceiling and roof is a 7 1/2' remnant of a central stove flue which predated the tin ceiling and may indicate the original stove location of the present structure.) In the original rear gallery are some old (possibly about 1870) pews, and the pulpit furniture at the north end of the church also dates to about 1870.⁵ The present pews in the body of the church were installed about 1959.

Hartwood Presbyterian Church reflects an effort by its builders to suggest accurately the mass and details of the Greek Revival idiom. In the language of form, framing and simple brickwork, the temple form is presented, and the front brickwork suggests columns supporting a plinth and pediment.

The additions of the 1950s and 1960s, while clearly distinguishable from the original building, are harmonious in architectural theme, materials, and details.

In 1986 two portions of old Rappahannock sandstone steps from the Fredericksburg Presbyterian Church were set up on small brick piers as benches in front of Hartwood Presbyterian Church.

Approximately ninety feet to the east of the church a squared stone, mostly buried in the earth, marks one of the corners of the lot.

Approximately sixty feet to the west of the church is a slightly depressed area of ground, approximately twenty by thirty feet, that may have been the site of the Yellow Chapel, the eighteenth-century church that preceded the present building.

To the north of the present church is the large area used as a graveyard. It fills much of the acre or so which comprises the rest of the land historically associated with the chapel and the present church. Arthur Morson's 1771 gift of the original portion of this land refers to the existence of such a graveyard,⁶ which probably existed from the founding of the earlier chapel on

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this site, about 1767 or earlier. Morson was buried in the yard in 1798, and elderly members of the church have recounted their memories of the brick wall around the Morson plot (and gravestones there), as well as the brick wall around the Irvine plot--all above-ground traces of which have disappeared. An inventory made about 1978 counted 218 upright or horizontal gravestones marking burials from 1869 to 1978. Another eighteen probable graves are indicated by sunken areas.⁷ It is likely that some of these unmarked graves, or others not apparent in the graveyard, are those of soldiers who died in the skirmishes at the church or during its hospital use, during the Civil War. About 1978 H. Stewart Jones and George D. Taylor placed a plaque marking the area which was said to be that of the Morson family graveyard, and where there had been stones that subsequently disappeared.⁸

According to tradition and to a survey of 1965 (copy attached), the present lot includes a small portion of land used for a former siting of the road, which was at one time closer to the church. This area is identified by local residents as the shallow swale evident at the edge of the land next to the present location of the road.

ENDNOTES

1. The major source of research information throughout this form was: H. Stewart Jones and George D. Taylor, untitled manuscript history of Hartwood Presbyterian Church, in preparation [1988] for publication. The copy consulted was that in the library of Dr. H. Stewart Jones, Hartwood, Virginia. A major contribution to the architectural analysis was a description prepared by Reed Engle, Historical Architect, Mid-Atlantic Region, National Park Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the copy consulted was that in the files of Dr. Jones.
2. Architectural description and analysis based on a draft by Reed Engle (see note 1.); additional description and analysis by John N. Pearce, Assistant Director, Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
3. Untitled manuscript, 5 June 1866, description of damage and list of those pledging contributions for rebuilding Hartwood Presbyterian Church; manuscript owned by Hartwood Presbyterian Church and [1988] in possession of Dr. H. Stewart Jones, Clerk of Session of Hartwood Presbyterian Church, Hartwood,

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Virginia. The complete text (excepting signatures and pledge amounts) is as follows:

The Elders & Members of Hartwood Church Stafford County Va. desire to present to an enlightened publick, the situation of their house of worship.

This church ~~is~~ was a commodious brick building erected in the year 1858 at an expense of \$2000. The location is on an eminence & gives a commanding view of the country for some distance around. It was frequently the scene of contest between portions of the two armies for its possession but was finally left in the hands of the Federal Union Army. They used it for a hospital where the sick & wounded were brought. They were sometimes without Physicians & many necessary comforts which were supplied as far as possible by the citizens both by their visits & their means. In cold weather the Union soldiers began to burn & destroy various parts of the church & at last not one vestige of the timbers or flooring was left. The pulpit, carpet seats blinds sash, doors & c every thing that was combustible was burned leaving the brick walls standing & even they are injured in many places.

In view of the above facts & in order to assist in repairing the desolation of this portion of Zion we the undersigned do contribute for the repairs of this church the sums opposite to our names.

4. John N. Pearce, oral interview with H. Stewart Jones, June 1988. Dr. Jones personally removed the pieces earlier in 1988. It would be worthwhile comparing them to the complete fixtures of about the same period still in place in Mitchells Presbyterian Church, Mitchells, Culpeper County, Virginia, and it is hoped that this will be carried out in 1989.

5. Descendants of the Irvine family members who built the church have recounted the family's gift of furnishings as well, about 1870, as recorded in the Jones and Taylor manuscript referred to in note 1.

6. His grant 5 June 1771 included " . . . a certain parcel of land . . . containing one half-acre of Land whereon a chapel of Ease is now built to and for the use of public Worship and celebrating divine service and burial of the Dead and for no other purpose whatsoever." King George County [Virginia], Deed Book 1772 (King George County Court House), pp. 888-889.

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7. Inventory and marking by H. Stewart Jones and George D. Taylor. John N. Pearce, oral interview with H. Stewart Jones, 5 November 1988.

8. John N. Pearce, oral interview with H. Stewart Jones and George D. Taylor, 5 November 1988; Dr. Jones referred to her interviews with her late cousin Sadie Stewart Segar, about 1975.

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Michael's Day, if demanded."² Morson, a Scottish immigrant merchant whose businesses centered in Falmouth, built his home, Hartwood, about eight miles northwest of Falmouth, on the same tract as the chapel. Referred to in some eighteenth and early nineteenth century documents as Yellow Chapel³ for reasons not now known, after the Revolution and the disestablishment of the Anglican church, the chapel began to be used by Presbyterians, perhaps as early as 1798, when Morson was buried in the churchyard.⁴ The old church was definitely Presbyterian by 1807, and the Winchester Presbytery officially organized the Yellow Chapel Church on 2 June 1825.⁵ Until 1983 Hartwood was the only Presbyterian church in Stafford County.

Between 1857 and 1859 members of the Irvine family and their slaves built the present building on an acre of land immediately adjacent to the Hartwood Chapel half acre. Remnants of a brick kiln on the old Irvine farm mark the place where the bricks for Hartwood Church were burned.

The simple Greek Revival architecture of the church is an important part of the range of Greek Revival expressions, particularly in religious buildings, in the Stafford-Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania region.

Hartwood Presbyterian Church was the specific site of Wade Hampton's November 1862 capture of 137 men of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, most of whom were asleep inside the church building. According to the later assessment of Douglas Southall Freeman, this was "the first independent operation undertaken in Virginia exclusively by cavalry from states farther south." The Union officer in charge, Captain George Johnson of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, was subsequently dishonorably discharged for "negligence and disregard for orders" in connection with the capture. The church was also the specific location of five skirmishes in the fall of 1863.⁶

All the wooden parts of the building were used for firewood during the Civil War, and a description of the church's condition written in 1866 recorded that "at the last not one vestige of the timbers or flooring was left. The pulpit, carpet, seats[,] blinds[,] sash, doors &c every thing that was combustible was burned leaving the brick walls standing." The same document contains a list of members who pledged from one dollar to ten dollars each to rebuild and restore the church.⁷

The rebuilding was accomplished over the next few years. Though funds to pay for the work were still being sought in 1870, the church was complete enough by 1868 that, on April 10 of that year, East Hanover Presbytery officially changed the name from Yellow Chapel Church to Hartwood Church.⁸

The Irvine family, which built the 1857-1859 church on their own land, in 1872

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gave the church building and one acre of land "more or less" to the trustees of Hartwood Church, the present owners; with the earlier half-acre, the actual total of the two parcels was about 1.768 acres, the area of this nomination.⁹ The Irvines also gave the church its pulpit furniture: a communion table, two chairs, and a sofa, all of which are still in use.

In 1915 the U.S. Congress voted \$500,000 in reparations for Virginia property damaged by U.S. troops, of which \$800 was paid to the trustees of Hartwood Presbyterian Church. The attention given in a Fredericksburg newspaper to the achievement of this long-pursued goal reflects the far-reaching effects of the Civil War and its consequences upon Hartwood Presbyterian Church.¹⁰

The addition of the education and service wings of the 1950s and 1960s completed the building as it now appears. The continued use of the same design and structural themes in the additions is a reflection of the preservation ethic of the community, as is the 1980s re-use of steps from the Fredericksburg Presbyterian Church as benches in the yard.

ENDNOTES

1. King George County [Virginia], Order Book IV, 1766-1790 (King George County Courthouse), p. 52.

2. King George County [Virginia], Deed Book 1772 (King George Court House), pp. 888-889.

3. Not to be confused with the nineteenth century "Yellow Chapel" in Spotsylvania County, which subsequently became a Baptist church.

Of Hartwood Church, Robert Woodworth surmised, "The original house of worship was doubtless wood and painted yellow." Robert Bell Woodworth, A History of the Presbytery of Winchester, Synod of Virginia, 1719-1925 (Staunton: McClure Printing Company, 1947), p. 197.

But it is not clear why the eighteenth-century Hartwood Chapel was also called "Yellow Chapel." The earlier generation of churches--for instance the church of about 1732 in Fredericksburg--had been "tarr'd" and were presumably dark brown-black--or at least started off that way; it has been suggested that the tarred yellow pine may have faded to a shiny yellowish-brown, and was itself the source of the "yellow" description. Or perhaps Hartwood Chapel was

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indeed painted yellow--perhaps to enhance its role as a landmark, including, in part, as a landmark on the road system.

4. Information provided to H. Stewart Jones by the late George H. S. King, "from the family register." The present location of this document is not known, although it may be among King's papers which his family donated to the Virginia Historical Society.

5. Winchester [Virginia] Presbytery, Presbytery Minutes, Book 1, 1794-1811, pp. 120-122, 210; Book 3, 1821-1823, p. 137; Book 4, 1823-1825, p. 9.; William Henry Foote, Sketches of Virginia, Historical and Biographical, second series, second edition, revised (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Company, 1856), p. 590.

6. Douglas Southall Freeman, Lee's Lieutenants, A Study in Command, Vol. II (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943), pp. 398-399; History of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry (Sixtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers) in the American Civil War, 1861-1865 (Philadelphia: Franklin Printing Company, 1905), pp. 172-173; The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901), p. 407; E. B. Long with Barbara Long, The Civil War Day by Day Almanac, 1861-1865 (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1971), p. 757. Robert K. Krick, Chief Historian, Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park, Fredericksburg, Virginia, provided major assistance in research and commentary on the Civil War history of the site and area.

7. See endnote 3. following the Description section above for complete quotation of the document and citation of its location.

8. East Hanover [Virginia] Prebytery, East Hanover [Virginia] Presbytery Minutes (Library, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond) p. 42.

9. Stafford County [Virginia], Stafford County Land Book II, 1861-73 (Stafford County Court House, Stafford), p. 420.

10. Fredericksburg [Virginia] Star, 4 March 1915, p. 3.

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King George County [Virginia]. Deed Book 1772. King George County Courthouse, King George, Virginia.

----- Order Book IV, 1766-1790. King George County Courthouse.

Stafford County [Virginia]. Land Book TT, 1861-1873. Stafford County Courthouse, Stafford, Virginia.

Winchester [Virginia] Presbytery Minutes. Library, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

Yellow Chapel Church. Sessional Record of Yellow Chapel Church, Stafford County, Virginia. Library, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.

Unpublished Manuscripts

Bryden, G. MacLaren. "A Sketch of the Colonial History, St. Paul's, Hanover, and Brunswick Parishes, King George County, Virginia." Typescript, 1916. Copy in the Library of Dr. H. Stewart Jones, Hartwood, Virginia.

Jones, H. Stewart, and Taylor, George D. Untitled manuscript history of Hartwood Presbyterian Church, in preparation for printing, 1988. typescript. In library of Dr. H. Stewart Jones, Hartwood, Virginia.

Printed Records and Secondary Sources

Bigelow, John. The Campaign of Chancellorsville. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1910.

Denison, Frederic. Sabres and Spurs. Central Falls [Rhode Island]: E. L. Freeman and Company, 1876.

Foote, William Henry. Sketches of Virginia, Historical and Biographical. 2nd series, 2nd edition, revised. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Company, 1856.

Freeman, Douglas Southall. Lee's Lieutenants, A Study in Command. Vol. II. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943.

History of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry (Sixtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers) in the American Civil War, 1861-1865. Philadelphia: Franklin Printing Company, 1905.

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Long, E. B., and Long, Barbara. The Civil War Day by Day Almanac, 1861-1865.
Garden City: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1971.

Peters, Margaret T., comp. A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers.
Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1985.

The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union
and Confederate Armies. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901.

Woodworth, Robert Bell. A History of the Presbytery of Winchester, Synod of
Virginia, 1719-1925. Staunton [Virginia]: McClure Printing Company, 1947.

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11. Form Prepared By

John N. Pearce, Assistant Director
Center for Historic Preservation
Mary Washington College

date: 30 May 1988
revisions: 21 November 1988,
28 February 1989
telephone: 703-899-4334
VA 22401-5358

Fredericksburg

Based on extensive research by Dr. H. Stewart Jones and George D. Taylor,
Ruling Elders of Hartwood Presbyterian Church;
drawing on architectural analysis by Reed Engle, Historical Architect, Mid-
Atlantic Region, National Park Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
and using Civil War research and commentary of Robert K. Krick, Chief
Historian, Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park,
Fredericksburg, Virginia.

